

Hopkinsville Kentucky

VOL XVIII.

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1896.

NO. 38

Men's Black Worsted Suits...

At \$7.00 We sell all wool black suits stylishly made from Clay weave diagonal worsted suiting. The tailoring is equal to that in the best ordinary ready-made suits you've been wearing. These suits are bargains—but this is only half the story, for—

At \$10.00 we sell all wool BLACK SUITS, stylishly made from Clay weave diagonal worsted suiting. Now, what makes the difference? These suits are just as intrinsically cheap as are those at \$7.00 and look just like them in the newspapers.

Let's see! The cloth in the \$10.00 suits is a little better—the lining is better, but that doesn't amount to much—either will wear well.

The principal difference is in the tailoring. These \$10.00 suits are tailored as carefully as any merchant tailor would do the work. The edges are tailored, the collar and lapel are hand worked. There are over a thousand stitches in the collars and lapels—stitches that don't show when you put the coat on, but this painstaking skilled work puts the right kink in the collar and keeps it there.

If you want to make sure that you get the right kind of clothing be sure to get

The HIGHART Kind! We keep it!

J. H. ANDERSON & CO

To Every New Weekly "CINCINNATI ENQUIRER" FREE
Subscriber... One year to every new subscriber at \$5.00 in advance.
Semi-weekly Hopkinsville KENTUCKIAN

Two Papers for the Price of One.

We
Undersell
All
COMPETITORS
In

Underwear!

•Imported BALBRIGGAN•
25c a Garment

It will pay you to see
...our line before buying...

•WE BUY•
DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTER...

PETREE & Co.

BEFORE TAKING.

GREAT SPEECH OF SECRETARY CARLISLE BEFORE HE TOOK A CABINET POSITION.

Unanswerable Arguments in Favor of Silver Coinage and against Shermanism. Feb. 21, 1878.

On the Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. No. 1060) to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character.

MR. CARLISLE SAID:

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not my purpose now to discuss the general question involved in the proposition to re-monetize silver by restoring it to the coinage and making the silver dollar a unit of value and a legal tender in the payment of debt. I had intended to say something upon the subject if extended debate had been permitted by the House, but under the present circumstances I shall confine my remarks strictly to the amendments proposed by the Senate and reserve for a future occasion, if one should occur, what I have to say concerning the principal matter of controversy between the advocates and opponents of re-monetization.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Ewing] has taken a gloomy and despondent view of the situation in which the Senate amendments, if concurred in by the House, will leave the question of re-monetization and financial relief. He anticipates no relief whatever from the passage of the measure in its present form, and he intimates very clearly that in his opinion it would be simply a fresh triumph of the wrong over the right, of the money power over the people. I do not agree with the gentleman in these views, and I think it can be clearly shown that they are the results of a total misconception of the true meaning and effect of the proposed amendments, especially the second one. It will be necessary to consider for a moment the provisions of the original bill as it passed this House. Omitting the repeal clause at the end of the bill, which was, altogether unnecessary, it contained only three substantive propositions.

The first was that there should be coined at the mint of the United States one dollar of the weight of 412½ grains Troy of standard silver, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, should be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and duties, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and the third was that any owner of silver bullion might deposit same at any United States mint or assay office and have it coined into dollars for his benefit upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws. The Senate has not touched either the first or second proposition, except to make a slight verbal alteration in the second, which does not in fact change its meaning to any extent. But it has struck out the free-coinage clause entirely and substituted in its place a provision which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the silver bullion on account of the Government and have it coined at the rate of not less than \$2,000,000 worth nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month.

This is the amendment which fills the minds of some of our friends with such gloomy forebodings and excites such a fierce and determined spirit of opposition that there is a disposition among some of them to defeat the whole measure rather than accept this as a part of it. Now, sir, while this amendment is objectionable to me in some respects, I am constrained to say that it is not so on account of its repudiation of the free-coinage provision of the original bill; and I will state as briefly as possible the reasons which compel me to take this view of the subject.

Prior to the 14th day of January, we did not have unlimited free-coinage of either metal in this country. The old silver dollar, of 412½ grains, had been dropped from the coinage by the act of February 12, 1873, and had been entirely demonetized by the adoption of the Revised Statutes in June, 1874, while the legal charge for converting standard gold bullion into coin was one-fifth of 1 per cent. Free coinage of gold was provided for by the second section of the re-emption act and was one of the devices adopted by the promoters and managers of the destructive scheme to make it popular with the holders of gold coin with which to redeem and destroy the legal-tender notes.

The first section of the act which allowed the free coinage of gold authorized and required the Secretary of the Treasury, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of 10, 25, and 50 cents, of standard value, and

to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, but no provision was made for the free coinage of this subsidiary currency. By the joint resolution of July 22, 1876, the coinage of an additional amount of silver was authorized, so as to make the whole, together with the fractional currency outstanding, amount to not more than the sum of \$50,000,000. Under these laws the Government has purchased the silver bullion and coined it on its own account, and consequently we have had an opportunity to ascertain the difference in favor of Government and the people at large between that system and a system of free coinage such as contemplated by this bill as it passed the House.

The Director of the Mint in his last report states that from Jan. 1875, when the coinage of the subsidiary silver commenced, to October, 1877, there had been purchased 28,707,834.57 fine ounces, or 31,897,371.73 standard ounces, of silver bullion at the price of \$34.67 per 100 being an average of 116 cents per ounce fine, and that this bullion at the coinage rate of \$1.244168 per standard ounce will produce \$39,585,588. Here, then, is a large sum of money in silver bullion, which would have gone directly into the coffers of the holders and speculators in silver bullion, and besides that the Government prepared the silver for them at an expense of several million dollars more. Under the free-coinage provision of the bill the foreign holders of silver bullion would have been obliged to have the right to flood our mints with it, and have it coined into dollars for their own benefit at the expense of our Government and people.

The overloaded taxpayers of this country, already staggering and sinking under the burdens imposed upon them by unwise legislation, would have been subjected by that provision to a new exaction of several millions of dollars annually to pay for coinage of silver bullion at home and abroad. I can not become the advocate of such a system, either as to gold or silver, and although my vote was given to the bill as it passed the House under suspension of the rules, with this feature in it, I did not approve of it, and then hoped that it would be amended in the Senate.

The mints of the United States are operated at the expense of the whole people, and therefore they should be operated for the benefit of the whole people. If, on account of a difference between the market value of the bullion and the legal value of the coin issued in exchange of it, the Government should have the benefit of it; and if, as in the case of gold at the present time, there is a considerable difference, the holder of the bullion who wants it converted into coin should be required to pay at least enough to defray the expenses of the operation. The great mass of the people neither own bullion nor metal requiring free coinage, so that the provisions of the House bill was not a provision for their benefit, but for the exclusive benefit of a few bullion dealers and mining companies.

My position upon this subject is briefly this: I am opposed to the free coinage of either gold or silver, but

(Continued on Fourth Page)

(Destination at Ringgold.)

The new West Fork Baptist church at Ringgold, Tenn., was dedicated Sunday, the sermon being preached by the retiring pastor, Rev. T. S. McCall. A large crowd was on hand and a basket dinner was spread for all. Messrs. Z. P. Dennis and Wm. Nichols, two new deacons, were ordained.

Trigg Circuit Court.

Trigg Circuit Court convened in Judge Adams' court for a term of two weeks. There are about 300 cases on the docket, among them two murder cases. Judge Breathitt is still unable to sit upon the bench, and a special judge will preside during the session.

Chicken Thieves Abroad.

A few nights ago thieves broke into the hen house of Mr. Richard Finch, who lives on West Fork, near Fairview, and carried off about 200 chickens, many of them frying size.

Dislocated a Shoulder.

Tom Collier, a negro carpenter, fell from the Abshire building at Guthrie last Thursday and dislocated his shoulder. He fell thirty feet and the wonder is that he was not killed.

Secretary Carlisle has at last been smoked out and has written John Rhea that he voted for Hardin last year. His statement is backed up by the testimony of Judge Geo. Perkins, who saw Mr. Carlisle's ballot and it was stamped upon the rooster. We are very glad to know that Mr. Carlisle voted the Democratic ticket, now let him clear his skirts of having run for Senator against a Democratic nominee.

CREAM OF NEWS.

IF IT IS NEW AND TRUE THIS COLUMN HAS IT.

Tobacco Men go Fishing—Burglary—Mill Burned—Burglaries—Primarily Called Former Hero—Killed—Fire—Cyclone—Sledding—Court—Jackson—Hang.

There is a Hen on.

Double standard Democrats of Hopkinsville and Christian county, keep your eyes open from now until Saturday week. There is a hen on and it is the same old hen that left the nest and flew the coop last November. There are signs of activity among the goldbugs as well as the army worms and the farmers are liable to be caught by two "calamities" at the same time. Some of the same gentlemen who used to affiliate with the Democratic party, but who helped to defeat the nominee for Governor last year, have been circulating Mr. Carlisle's "after taking" speech and trying to organize the single standard forces with a view to controlling the convention on the 30th. The double standard gold and silver Democrats, the bimetalists who want both metals, and who want silver put back where it was in 1873, must not be caught napping. It will not do to be over-confident. There are 2,000 silver Democrats in the county, but their wishes may not be carried out if only 100 men attend the convention. A word of warning would suffice. The place of duty is the point of danger. Be on hand May 30th.

Broke Open His House.

During the absence of Mr. Lucien Jenkins and his family from their home near Kelly, a burglar broke into the dwelling and stole a fine gold watch, a pistol, an axe and several other articles of value. An unknown negro tramp was seen going in the direction of Mr. Jenkins' house just before the robbery occurred and it is believed that he committed the theft.

Henry Wilson, col., alias Henry Williams, was arrested in the city Friday night and the watch and pistol were recovered. While enroute to jail with an officer the prisoner made a dart for liberty and succeeded in escaping. The officer, who had a double-barreled shotgun, attempted to fire on Wilson, but the cartridge failed to explode. The other barrel was then discharged at the fleeing tramp, but it is thought that Wilson was struck. He is an ex-convict, having been sentenced to the pen for burglary in that county.

Primary Election September 5th.

The Democratic Committee in the First district met Saturday and called a primary election for Saturday, September 5th, from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. It will be an old fashioned primary and not a legalized one. There will be no contest over the methods, all sides being in favor of a primary. The candidates are Hendrick, Stone and George.

The silver men on the committee about the Griggs Lake in Clinton county, where they will spend two days camping in the woods and fishing in the lake. Mr. Washington furnished a special train to carry the party. About 40 tobacco men went and they will return to-morrow. It is a very interesting and profitable going were Dudley Ware and Emmett Cooper.

Recovered His Wheel.

Charles Adams, son of Agent Matt Adams, has recovered his \$100 bicycle, stolen from the L. & N. platform one night last week. A white tramp stole it and after riding it beyond Fairview pawned it to a negro named Pete Butler for \$2 and a watch. Mr. Bentley, who saw the published account of the theft, brought it to town for trial, but his explanation of the way he got possession of the wheel was satisfactory and he was released. The tramp has not been caught.

Touring Mill Burned.

Dr. W. H. Blakeley's four mill, near Alleensville, was burned to the ground last Thursday night. It was a water mill and had just been overhauled and repaired throughout. New machinery had been put in and the improvement would have been completed and the mill ready for operation in a week or ten days. The mill is estimated to have been worth \$4,500 and was insured for \$2,000.

Jackson Will Hang.

The jury in the case of Scott Jackson, on trial at Newport for the murder of Paul Bryan, returned a verdict of guilty and a life term was pronounced at death. The jury was out only two hours. Walling will be out on trial on the 21st.

AWFUL CYCLONE.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Many Texas Towns Visited by the Storm—Sherman the Greatest Sufferer.

Sherman, Tex., May 17.—A terrific cyclone struck this city at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, killing many people and doing much damage to property. The path of the destroyer was 150 yards wide. It struck the city at the west end of Post Oak creek and swept in a westerly direction for several blocks and then spread and spent its force. The track of the cyclone is a gruesome sight, the devastation being complete. Houses, trees, fences, and, in fact, everything in its path-way were destroyed. The loss of life will probably be 150, with many more bruised and wounded.

When the first blast of the cyclone was felt at Justin, in Denton county, more than 100 miles from Sherman men, women and children were wholly unprepared for it. Justin was the first town to feel the blast. The work of ruin was quickly accomplished there.

From there the cyclone swept northeast through Herald, Denton, then to Mingo, to Griddle Springs, and on to Mustang. A hundred miles was traveled in an hour. The small settlements along the line... Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, north of Denton, all suffered. Elmwood was washed and then the village of Howe. The southeast end of Sherman received the full force of the storm, which, while sweeping over Denton county, and a part of Grayson, seemed to have gathered new fury and to have wreaked the worst of its ruin on this city.

L. & N. BRAKEMAN KILLED.

The Body of M. L. Anderson Torn to Pieces by the Cars.

Mr. M. L. Anderson, a brakeman on freight train No. 64, on this division of the L. & N., fell from his train and was run over by the cars which crushed to death in the southern suburbs of this city about 2 o'clock Friday morning. The ghastly fragments of his mangled and bloody body were found scattered along the railroad track for a hundred yards. Both the body and the clothing of the body, the skull was crushed and the face mangled almost beyond recognition. His body was run over by about seven cars, and he was not to be found before daylight. The railroad authorities of this city were at once notified of the accident, when they sent a car to the scene and brought into town an inquest was held. The verdict of this was in accordance with the above facts. Anderson was a single man, about 35 years of age, and lived with his parents at Baker's Station, Tenn., to which place his remains were shipped for burial the same afternoon.

FIRE AT EDDYVILLE.

The Branch Penitentiary Visited by a Heavy Gale.

Eddyville, Ky., May 15.—The big four-story brick shop and frame broom factory in the branch penitentiary walls were destroyed by fire last night. The shops were occupied by the Southern Shoe Company, Central Broom Company and the Eddyville Wagon Material Company. Loss to these companies is estimated at \$100,000, and to the State at least \$75,000. The fire was first discovered in the boiler and engine room and is supposed to have been started by some of the convicts.

The companies are composed mostly of members of the Mason & Ford Company and they carried a small insurance with the L.L.Y.s, but the amount is unknown. The convicts will have on its hands five or six hundred idle convicts now.

Congressman W. C. Owens, of the Seventh district, has been allowed to retain his seat, on a unanimous report from the committee having the case in charge. It was at one time believed that Deany would be counted in. It is said Joe Kendall, in the Tenth district, will be seated and his seat given to old man Hopkins, the mountain preacher, whom he defeated by something more than 100 majority.

Conductor Killed by the Cars.

John C. Soper, an O. V. freight conductor, was killed early Sunday morning at Sullivan, a small station just north of Princeton. While assisting in switching it is supposed that he fell from the top of a car. When found his head and breast were badly crushed and he was dead. A small crowd gathered about the accident. Soper's home was in Evansville, Ind. He was about 45 years old and leaves a wife and several children.

Constipation & Biliousness

Cause

Sick-headache,
Pains in the back,
Sallow complexion,
Loss of appetite and
Exhaustion.

There is only one cure, which is

RAMON'S PILLS AND © TONIC PELLETS

One Pink Pill touches the liver and

removes the bile.

One Tonic Pellet nightly, acts as a gentle laxative in keeping the bowels open, restores the digestive organs, tones up the nervous system and makes new rich blood. Complete treatment, two medicines, one price, 25c.

Treatise and sample free at any store.

BROWN MFG. CO., New York.

For sale by all druggists in Hop-

kinsville.

DR. CARLSTEDT'S

GERMAN

LIVER

SYRUP

GUARANTEED

To CURE or Money Refunded.

It Will Cure You

This remedy is powerful yet harm-

less, so pleasant and agreeable to

take, positively curing the following

diseases:

Disordered Liver and all Blood

Diseases; Indigestion, Constipation

and Dyspepsia; Nervous Debility

and Exhaustion; Sleeplessness,

Melancholia; Sick Headache, Hys-

terics. Pale and Sallow Complex-

ion. A grand medicine for ladies

and children.

Sold Everywhere; 50 cents

and \$1.00 bottles.

Six bottles for the price of five,

either size, if bought at one time.

Samples FREE. Ask for them.

Carlstedt Medicine Company,

Evansville, Ind.

For sale by

L. L. ELGIN,

Hopkinsville, Ky.

The COAST LINE to MACKINAC

— TAKE THE —

TO

MACKINAC

DETROIT

POTOSKY

CHICAGO

2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat

Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic

Furnishing, Decorative and Efficient Service,

insuring the highest degree of

CONFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

Four Times per Week Between

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

POTOSKY, "THE BOO," MARQUETTE,

AND OULT.

LOW RATES in Passenger Machine and

Between Detroit and Cleveland

Connecting at Cleveland with Marquette Trains

for all points East, South and Southwest and

at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

Sunday Trip June, July, August and September only.

every day BETWEEN

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address

A. A. SCHWARTZ, C. A. A. DETROIT, MICH.

The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

Jas. I. Belote.

Plain and Ornamental Plasterer.

— OFFICE IN BAY, KY. —

Formerly with Forbes & Bro.

Will make estimates on all kinds

of plastering and cement work.

All work guaranteed, and prices

reasonable. Repair work a spe-

cialty and will receive prompt at-

tention.

Address Lock Box 420.

Friday night last unknown parties

broke into the Danville freight car

and entered a freight

car standing near the depot. They

opened several boxes of merchandise

and stole a considerable quantity of

HIS WISHES NOT CONSIDERED.

Absolute Tyranny of the Regulations
of a Department Store.

A man with a bundle under his arm made his way to the gas and oil stove bounties in one of the big department stores the other day and addressed the young woman in charge:

"Here is a ten-foot piece of flexible gas pipe I got from you last Thursday," he said. "I would like to exchange it for a longer one and pay the difference."

"There's only one longer size in stock," she replied, "and it's only two feet longer. What did you have to pay for this?"

"Seven cents a foot."

"Well, it's two feet cheaper now."

"We reduced the price this morning."

"Then a 12-foot piece would be only 60 cents?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I ought to pay the ten cents' difference just the same. All I want is—"

"That's all right. Just take it to the exchange department on the next floor and they'll give you an exchange check."

The customer followed directions.

"I want to exchange this piece of flexible gas pipe for a longer one," he said to the young woman behind the counter, "and I have been sent to you."

"What did you pay for it?" she asked.

"Seventy cents; but I bought it last Thursday, and the price has been reduced since then. I only want—"

"What's all right. Name, please?"

"Address, please?"

And he gave his address.

"Here is your exchange check."

"But this calls for 70 cents, and I'm only really entitled to—"

"Take it back to the department where you got it and the young lady will make the exchange for you."

He took it back.

The salesgirl at the gas pipe counter wrapped up the 12-foot piece, made out a receipt check for 80 cents, and sent the two slips of paper to the cashier.

Ten cents came back.

"Here is your gas pipe," she said, "and here is the change."

"But I don't—"

"Are you waiting on, lady?"

By now the ten cents and made his way out of the building, more deeply impressed with the inexplicable mysteries of the department store exchange system than he had ever been before.—Chicago Tribune.

THE POWER OF IOE.

A Thickness of Eight inches Will

Sustain a Battery.

The army rules, says Engineering

Mechanics, are that two-inch ice will

sustain a man or properly spaced in-

fantry, four-inch ice will carry a man

on horseback or cavalry, or light

guns; six-inch ice, heavy field guns

such as 80-pounders; eight-inch ice,

a battery of artillery, with carriages

and horses, but not over 1,000 pounds

per square foot on sledges, and ten-

inch ice sustains an army or an in-

numerable multitude. On 15-inch

ice railroad tracks are often laid and

operated for months, and ice two

feet thick without the impact of a

loaded passenger car after a 50-foot

load (or, perhaps, 1,500 foot tons), but

broke under that of the locomotive

and tender (or, perhaps, 3,000 foot

tons). Trautwine gives the crush-

ing strength of firm ice as 167 to 250

pounds per square inch. Col. Lod-

low, in his experiments in 1881, on

6-12 inch cubes, found 222 to 389

pounds for pure hard ice and 292 to

320 pounds for inferior grades, and

on the Delaware river 700 pounds

for clear ice and 400 pounds or less

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Disease is like a railroad train. It has a regular way of coming and going and keeps on steadily along a certain track. You can almost always tell where a disease starts, and where it will probably end. It won't oblige you any more than a locomotive will. Disease usually begins when the appetite gives out—that's the first warning signal. Then the stomach fails to supply good blood. The circulation grows poor, this and tainted. Instead of carrying nourishment to the different parts of the body it carries poison, which settles at some point and eats away the tissue. According to where it settles it is called liver or kidney or skin disease—scrofula, erysipelas, eczema, or consumption if it settles on the lungs. If all one trouble: tainted blood is clear out this taint and build up the tissue with rich blood and the disease is stopped; dis-

traced; it can't go any further. No matter what the name of a disease is if it's a blood disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it by driving the poison out of the circulation and creating a new supply of healthy, red, life-giving blood to revive and nourish the wasted tissue, puts the digestion in order, invigorates the blood, rousing organs and builds firm healthy flesh. Consumption is a blood-disease. Don't believe it's a lung disease. It is cured every day by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Dear Sir:—I cannot say enough for your "Golden Medical Discovery." For two years my little girl suffered with lung trouble, whooping cough, second intermission fever, third lung trouble. For two years she coughed. The physician could do no good and I thought her most likely to die. I was told by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I did, and before he had taken her out of my hands he began to mend and she is well. It is cured every day by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Respectfully yours,
(Mrs.) Martha Roche
Proctor, Morgan Co., Mo.

Dr. Kollock in Nashville.

Regular Graduate and Registered Physician, Formerly Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, and later Surgeon British Marine Service, with AFR. Endorsed by the U. S. Army Medical Department, U. S. Army, and the British Medical Association. He has written the "largest and most important work in the world," being twenty-five volumes, each the size of a large church manual. He has treated the disease of the active principle of pneumonia, a specific for pneumonia, the disease of the lungs, carcinoma, syphilis, lost manhood and general debility. The doctor has been in the United States and has made many cures given up by other physicians. Vendome Building.

It is now time to set out sweet potato plants.

A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.

Are you bilious, constipated or troubled with jaundice, sick headache, bad taste in mouth, foul breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, hot dry skin, pain in back and between the shoulders, chills and fever, etc. If you have any of these symptoms, your liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your blood does not act properly. Herbine will cure any disorder of the liver, stomach or bowels. It has no equal as a liver medicine. Price 15 cents. Trial bottle at R. C. Hardwick's drug store.

The apple crop looks very encouraging to fruit raisers.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, scald head, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficacious for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chills, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cadby's Condition Powders, they are just what horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Sold by R. C. Hardwick, druggist.

Three oil wells have been sunk in Adair county in a few days.

When Baby was Sick, we gave her Chamberlain's Cough Syrup.

When she became ill, we gave her Chamberlain's Cough Syrup.

When she had Children, she gave them Chamberlain's Cough Syrup.

Edmondson county is suing ex-Sheriff T. M. Webb on old taxes for the sum of \$600.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that the Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment could be made of one of the questions that to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother-in-law laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment to the joints of the neck and the pain and the inflammation completely cured him. For sale by R. C. Hardwick, Druggist.

Fishing parties are happy on the way these hot days.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent lawyer and merchant at Goheen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother-in-law laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment to the joints of the neck and the pain and the inflammation completely cured him. For sale by R. C. Hardwick, Druggist.

The Richmond Bicycle Club has disbanded.

Impurified blood causes that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and rouses the blood and gives vigor and vitality.

WE INVITE
EVERY HOUSEKEEPER
TO
SEE OUR ELEGANT LINE
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
Rugs, oil cloths and linoleums, lace curtains, shades, damask and reed curtains. We can please your fancy. Increase your bank account by buying from us.
The handsomest and most perfect fitting line of Gent's, Ladies', Misses and Children's
SHOES AND OXFORDS
in this city. Every pair guaranteed.
RICHARDS & CO.

THE HOWE JEWELRY CO.
THE MOST ELEGANT LINE OF—
Watches, Jewelry, DIAMONDS!
Silverware, Clocks, Bric-a-brac.
Cut-glass, Art Goods, Spectacles.
ever seen outside of a large city. ALL AT LIVING PRICES.
Personal attention given to—
Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.
Remember the place—209 South Main Street.
(Two Doors North of J. H. Anderson & Co.)
Call on us for Reliable Goods and Repairing.
HOWE JEWELRY COMPANY,
JAS. M. HOWE, MGR.

Kidney Diseases are the most fatal of all diseases. Foley's Kidney Cure is a Guaranteed remedy or money refunded.
W. C. Paul received fatal injuries yesterday afternoon by the explosion of dynamite.
NOTICE.
I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Ointment, and who have had one of my books on these diseases. Address R. M. Woodley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 82, and one will be sent you free.
The Richmond Infirmary management will add two new rooms to that institution in June.
Sportsmen! Are you in search of new fields and plenty of game? Florida is the place. Write B. W. Wrenn, P. O. M. Plant System, for a copy of "Gun and Rod on the West Coast of Florida."
There are millions of bushels of old corn in the bins of the farmers of Southern Kentucky.
It May Save Your Life.
A dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar will prevent an attack of pneumonia, grip or severe cold if taken in time. Cures coughs, colds, croup, legrippe, hoarseness, difficult breathing, whooping-cough, incipient consumption, asthma or bronchitis. Gives positive relief in advanced stages of consumption, asthma or bronchitis. Guaranteed. For sale by C. K. Wily.
There are signs of a coming revival of interest among Frankfort people in pleasure boating and river excursions.
Jamaica, the great sunland of the world, brought within easy reach by the Plant Steamship Line. Six winter excursions. Write B. W. Wrenn, P. O. M. Savannah, Ga.
The Big Sandy News is a mountain paper that is always full of life items.
How to Treat a Wife.
(From Family Health Journal.)
First, get a wife; second be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore, carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard on her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom.—To be in good luck, and to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by R. C. Hardwick.
Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to The National Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Advisor," illustrated.
The dry weather continues all over the State and the farmers are blue.
The Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company's steamers are now running daily except Sunday, between Detroit and Cleveland. When traveling East or West, North or South, try to arrange to take advantage of these luxurious steamers between Michigan and Ohio. If you are contemplating a summer outing, write A. A. Schwartz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich., for illustrated pamphlet, which gives full information of a trip to Mackinac via the Coast Line.
Dr. R. L. Lamon, of Fairmount, Illinois, says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale by R. C. Hardwick druggist.
The Cloverport district conference will begin June 10 and continue three days to be held at the Lexington Opera-house, Tuesday June 16.
Have You Kidney Trouble?
A 50c. trial bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent serious results from this fatal disease. For sale by C. K. Wily.
Supt. M. A. Cassidy is busily engaged in making preparations for the Fayette county school commencement, to be held at the Lexington Opera-house, Tuesday June 16.
An Attractive Woman.
Why is one woman attractive and another not? The most admirable and attractive thing about an attractive woman is her womanliness. Everybody admires a womanly woman. She must have health, of course, because without it she would lose the brightness of her eyes, the fullness of her cheeks and her vitality. Real health must mean that a woman is really a woman. That she is strong and perfect in actual way, as well as in the thought of her. That she is capable of performing perfectly the duties of maternity. Some are born with what is called "constitutional weakness." Those who do not enjoy perfect health, need only to take the proper remedy to become perfectly well and strong. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure remedy for the distinctly feminine organism.
Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to The National Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Advisor," illustrated.
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Buggies
Wire
Fencing
Tile Pipes
Hardware
Implements and
Fishing Tackle
at GUS YOUNG'S
Virginia Street, Opp. Hotel Latham

Dr. Matthew Henry Kollock,

Regular Graduate and Registered Physician,

Formerly Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, and

later Surgeon British Marine Service, with

AFR. Endorsed by the U. S. Army Medical

Department, U. S. Army, and the British

Medical Association. He has written the

"largest and most important work in the

world," being twenty-five volumes, each

the size of a large church manual. He

has treated the disease of the active prin-

ciple of pneumonia, a specific for pneu-

monia, the disease of the lungs, carcinoma,

syphilis, lost manhood and general debil-

EVANSVILLE ROUTE

CHICAGO
INDIANAPOLIS
MILWAUKEE
ST. PAUL
ST. LOUIS
ST. CINCINNATI
ST. CINCINNATI
ST. CINCINNATI

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Pullman Vestibuled Train Service with
Newest and Finest Day Coaches,
Sleeping and Dining Cars

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Terre Haute, Indianapolis,
CHICAGO,
Milwaukee, St. Paul,
AND ALL PORTS IN THE
NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

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Evansville, Ind.
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Evansville, Ind.

THE QUICKEST LINE

Between Louisville and Memphis

Direct Connections For
CINCINNATI AND THE EAST.

Direct Connections for
all Points in
Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas,
Texas, Oklahoma, Mexico,
and California.

FAST TIME

LIMITED TRAINS.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Write for information to the nearest agent of
the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southern R. R.
JOHN ECHOLS, S. G. HATCH,
Gen'l Mgr. Gen'l Pass. Agt.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

L. & N. R. R.

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Between the cities of
Cincinnati, Lexington, Louis-
ville, Evansville, St. Louis,
and the cities of
Nashville, Memphis, Mont-
gomery, Mobile and New
Orleans.

WITHOUT CHANGE!
AND SPEED UNPARALLELED.

Pullman Palace Cars
for Atlanta, Savannah,
Macon, Jackson-
ville and points
in Florida.

Connections are made at Guthrie and
Nashville for all points.

North, East, South and West,
in Pullman Palace Cars.

EMIGRANTS Seeking homes on the line of
this road will receive special low fares.
See agents of this company for rates,
routes and, or write to
C. P. ARNONE, G. P. & T. A.,
Louisville.

J. M. BULLARD.

Staple
and
Fancy
Groceries.

MAIN STREET,
West door to Kentucky Hotel.

Perfect Health.
Keep the system in perfect or-
der by the occasional use of
Tutt's Liver Pills. They regu-
late the bowels and produce
A Vigorous Body.
For sick headache, malaria, bil-
iousness, constipation and kind-
red diseases, an absolute cure.

TUTT'S Liver Pills

TABLER'S PILE OINTMENT

CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE AND CERTAIN CURE
known for 15 years as the
BEST REMEDY FOR PILES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ray Gordon.

Ray Gordon is a
day horse,
16 hands
high, 8
years old,
by Gordon,
the best bred
son of On-
ward, will
make the
season.

my farm, one mile south of town on
the Palmyra pike, (no toll to farm) at
\$10 to insure mare with foal. Money
when fact is known.
transferred. Season begins April 1st.

R. H. HOLLAND,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

O V Time Table.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

No. 1 Daily	No. 2 Daily	No. 3 Daily
Evansville	4:30 a.m.	4:10 p.m.
Indianapolis	7:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Corydon	7:30 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
Morganfield	8:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
DeKoven	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Morganfield	9:00 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
Indianapolis	9:30 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Evansville	10:00 a.m.	9:30 p.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH

No. 4 Daily	No. 5 Daily	No. 6 Daily
Hopkinsville	4:30 a.m.	4:10 p.m.
Indianapolis	7:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Corydon	7:30 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
Morganfield	8:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
DeKoven	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Morganfield	9:00 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
Indianapolis	9:30 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Evansville	10:00 a.m.	9:30 p.m.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH

No. 10	No. 11	No. 12
Evansville	4:30 a.m.	4:10 p.m.
Indianapolis	7:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Corydon	7:30 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
Morganfield	8:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
DeKoven	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Morganfield	9:00 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
Indianapolis	9:30 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Evansville	10:00 a.m.	9:30 p.m.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

No. 13	No. 14	No. 15
Evansville	4:30 a.m.	4:10 p.m.
Indianapolis	7:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Corydon	7:30 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
Morganfield	8:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
DeKoven	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Morganfield	9:00 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
Indianapolis	9:30 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Evansville	10:00 a.m.	9:30 p.m.

Rotel Henderson.

Entirely new and first class in all
respects. Excellent sample rooms
and service unequalled in the city.

On Double Car Line.

C. F. & L. P. KLEISSER, Props.,
Henderson, Ky.

WHITE AND BLACK CRAVATS.

In Former Times They Were Badges
of the Wearer's Profession.

Years ago the white tie in this
country was the characteristic wear
of the reversed clergy, their monopoly
says the Boston Transcript, and
hence it passed into general use and
disputed popularity with the black.
The black neckcloth was early in
this century likewise a professional
badge. Those who followed the pro-
fession of arms claimed the right to
wear it as their monopoly and some-
times enforced that right. Cooper in
"Wing-and-Wing" makes a very
dramatic use of this custom. A
French privateer captain in disguise
has fallen into the hands of the Eng-
lish and is brought before a court-
martial. So skillfully does he stick
to his assumed character of a fisher-
man that his judges are puzzled un-
til one of his accusers suddenly
shouts and accuses him of being the
black neckcloth which all officers
wear. Then his true character
blazes forth and he is condemned,
but he escapes execution to die,
sword in hand. Cooper knew what
he was writing about, for he, too,
had been an officer.

Military and naval men wore black
cravats when in plain clothes and
civilians apart until black be-
came the only wear. Before the rise
of the black cravat, however, the
white lace, the Steinkirk, had been
in vogue for neckwear. Its popular-
ity likewise was a civilian tribute to
military valor. At the battle of
Steinkirk the French royal guards,
the household troops, being suddenly
called from their tents to meet the
oncoming English, had no time to tie
their rich lace cravats with their ac-
customed neatness and loosely
worn when fact is known.
They were the dandies of Europe, the
perfect pinks of military propriety,
and were correspondingly brave.
They did up the English in about one
round and thereupon the Steinkirk
cravat was the fashion, and the
more carelessly it was knotted the
more Steinkirk it was.

As white is now the color of peace
may not the psychologist be justified
in hailing snowy cravats as evidence
of man's recognition that peace has
been victorious not less fashionable
than those of war and as worthy of
being commemorated at the neck?

PAWNSHOPS IN GERMANY.

Many of Them Are Under Govern-
ment Management and Control.

There is a royal pawnshop in Ber-
lin, there are state pawnshops, ducal
pawnshops, county pawnshops, city
or municipal pawnshops and private
pawnshops, says Tid-Bits. The
municipal and private pawnshops
may both exist in the same town.
The rate of interest was fixed by a
law passed in 1881 at not more than
24 per cent. per annum on loans
under 30 marks, and not over 12 per
cent. on larger sums.

In Berlin the pawnshop is a royal
institution, and is not allowed to
make a profit. Its surplus goes to
charitable purposes. At Hanau no
interest is charged on loans up to
three marks if the articles are re-
demmed within six days. At Hof, in
Baden, people are allowed to raise
money, giving as security the receipt
of their wages two or three weeks
ahead.

At Weimar and Hanau anonymous
pawning is the rule. No names are
asked and no address given. Pro-
vision is made at Meissen for pawn-
chests depositing goods in time of
temporary embarrassment.

At Bautzen raw wool is received
in pledge. At Bromberg military ac-
countants are excluded from the
articles which may be pawned. The
pawnshops at Detmold will not re-
ceive articles in pawn from servants
without consent of their masters.

At Altenberg and one or two other
places no one is allowed to pawn ar-
ticles of more than 200 marks' value
without the consent of the town
council.

Although private pawnbrokers ex-
ist alongside the municipal institu-
tions, in many towns the latter
are not allowed to do business with the former.
Second-hand dealers and pawn-
brokers are especially prohibited
from resorting to the municipal
pawnshops. A salutary regulation
against dealing with pawn tickets is
frequently enforced. The rate of in-
terest fluctuates a great deal in Ger-
many, and is highest for small sums
loaned for short periods. The aver-
age is about 12 per cent. and on
loans issued against securities 4 or 5
per cent.

PERPETUAL LEAP YEAR.

A Sailor Washed Ashore and Mar-
ried Before He Was Dry.

News from the group of Tristan
d'Aunha, the three little islands
midway between the Cape of Good
Hope and the coast of South Amer-
ica, arrives here by the steamer
Miwera of the Canadian Australian
line, says the San Francisco Exam-
iner. To the Miwera it was given
by the captain of the ship Dartford,
spoken by the Miwera in Australian
waters while on the northward
course.

The captain of the Dartford, in re-
porting the events of the voyage
from London, announced that in
about latitude 27 degrees 5 minutes
south, and longitude 12 degrees 16
minutes west his vessel was hailed
by a small boat. The yards of the
Dartford were backed and the boat
came alongside. In it were several
men, a crew of natives, natives,
eggs, milk and penguin skins. The
men offered the fresh produce and
the skins in trade, saying they
wanted clothing, tea, rice, sugar
and flour from the ship's stores in
exchange for the articles they
brought from their island home.

They told the captain that they de-
pended on passing vessels for the
provisions they needed and for cloth-
ing and that the inhabitants of the
islands were in dire distress, be-
cause for six months not a boat had
succeeded in halting a ship.

The captain of the Dartford lowered
into the boat some flour and rice
and tea and other groceries, and
also some canned goods. Then the
men begged for clothing for women,
and particularly for corsets, hair-
pins and ribbons. As the Dartford
carried no corsets, articles among her
stores the ladies of Tristan d'Aunha
must go corsetless and permit their
hair to float in the breeze, not con-
fined even by ribbons.

The population of the island of
Tristan d'Aunha, as reported to the
captain of the Dartford by the men
in the boat is 60, the women out-
numbering the men in the propor-
tion of three to one. Therefore there
are 45 women and 15 men—that
means 30 unmarried women. The
group consists of three tiny volcanic
isles, Tristan, the largest, being
seven miles in diameter, in the cen-
ter being a mountain 7,600 feet high,
unaccessible, about two miles across,
and Nightingale island, a baby islet,
just big enough to hold two hills.

The islands have been under the
British flag since 1816, though, as
the men in the boat told the master
of the Dartford, no European govern-
ment has paid any attention to them
in the memory of any of the in-
habitants. When Napoleon was at
St. Helena, 1,300 miles distant, a
British garrison was stationed on
Tristan, but was withdrawn after
the death of the exile. Corporal
William Glass, his wife and family,
and two private soldiers, were per-
mitted to remain on the island when
the garrison withdrew. The popula-
tion had increased to 60 people,
some of the accessions being due
to shipwreck and some to desertions
from whaling vessels.

The captain of the Dartford
reported to the Miwera no explana-
tion of the extraordinary majority of
women, but as his parting bit of
information he related that the men
who sought the corsets, the ribbons
and the hairpins told him that the
latest addition to the population of
the island was the second mate of the
wrecked vessel Allen Shaw, who was
washed upon the rocky shore. He
was seized by the women and mar-
ried before he was dry.

The Superfluous Words.

The late Charles Carleton Coffin,
the author who first won fame as a
war correspondent, was once asked
the secret of his style. His graphic
descriptions having given his letters
from the front their great attractive-
ness. He answered that he had no
method other than to write his story
naturally, as if he were talking, and
then to go over his copy and strike
out every word not necessary to the
sense. "Carleton's" plan embodied
a principle of which many adver-
tisers have since availed themselves.
To be natural is to be sincere; to be
sincere is to be vigorous—and these
are cardinal virtues in the economics
of publicity.—Philadelphia Record.

Mexico's Army and Navy.

The regular army of Mexico com-
prises 270,000 men of all arms, includ-
ing a police of about 2,000 men and
a gendarmerie of 250. The navy
consists of two small unarmored ves-
sels and three gunboats. The annual
expenditure on account of army and
navy is from \$12,500,000 to \$15,
000,000.

Ancient Timber.

Probably the oldest timber in the
world is found in the ancient temples
of Egypt, in connection with stone-
work which is known to be at least
4,000 years old. This, the only wood
found in the construction of the
temples, is in the form of this, hold-
ing the end of one stem to another.

—The annealing and tempering
of metals have called for much at-
tention, no less than 736 devices for
these purposes having been patented.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric,
Bismarck's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and
most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics
without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child
unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of
its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher.
That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than
of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of
other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word
"Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection
was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35
cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may
be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile
signature of *Dr. H. H. Pitcher* is on every
wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WEST & LEE

For NEW BUGGIES or REPAIRS See

Cor. 8th and Virginia Sts., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Jno. R. Kitchen

The Main Street
FURNITURE Dealer

A Complete and Beautiful Stock on hand, all at
LOWEST Cash FIGURES

Bed-room Suits
\$10 Up.

A Solid Oak Suit for
\$14.75.

Wm Ducker,
Funeral Director.

16 To 1.

This ratio of sixteen grains of silver to one
of gold has been the measure of equality be-
tween the two metals since their first use as
money by the United States. And in the case
of silver the ratio is not likely to change that ra-
tio, or the value of the metal, or the value of the
money, or the value of the goods, or the value
of the property, or the value of the life, or the
value of the soul, or the value of the nation.

The ever busy brain of alyle is constantly
engaged in the subtle and exquisite effort to
maintain the balance of the scales. In the
law-making process, bribery, corruption in
the courts, and the influence of the money
power are the most common and the most
effective means of securing the desired result.
The money power is the most powerful in-
fluence in the nation, and it is the most
effective means of securing the desired result.

Carlstedt's

G. L. S.

Sold under a POSITIVE
GUARANTEE. Begin at
Once...

SOLD Everywhere, 50c
and \$1.00 bottles. Six
bottles of either size for
the PRICE OF FIVE. If
your dealer does not
have it send US the
money and we will send
by express, prepaid.

Carlstedt Medicine Company,
EVANSVILLE, IND.

For Sale by
L. L. Elgin,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

BEFORE TAKING.

(Continued from Fourth Page)

long exclusively to the legislative department of the Government. The treaty-making power does not extend to it in any of its aspects, and consequently no commissioner or diplomatic agent can possibly bind Congress by any agreement or compromise in reference to it. All can be done by such an official is to consult with representatives of other nations, to ascertain what has been experience of the people at different times and under various circumstances, and, if possible, to agree upon and propose a common ratio which will have at least a strong tendency to prevent great and sudden fluctuations in the market values of the two metals and the regularity and stability in their circulation as money. It will be the province of Congress at last to settle the question so far as it relates to our own country, and it seems to me that the more information we have upon it the more likely we, or our successors, will be to settle it correctly.

Except during a period of 17 years from 1817, the silver dollar has always been undervalued in its relation to gold by the coinage laws of this country. Such was the case continually from 1834 until its demonetization in 1876, and the inevitable consequence was that the silver of full legal weight and fineness had entirely disappeared from our circulation for at least 20 years before the suspension of specie payments in 1861-62. At the very time of its demonetization it was worth from 2 to 3 per cent. more than gold, and therefore could not have been kept in circulation with gold even if specie payments had been resumed on the double standard.

By the coinage act of April 2, 1792, the ratio between gold and silver was established at 15 to 1; that is, the silver dollar was made to contain 371 1/2 grains of pure silver and the eagle 247 1/2 grains of pure gold, or 24 1/2 grains to the dollar. At that very time 1 ounce of pure gold would purchase only 14.43 ounces of pure silver, and so it continued, with the exception of a few years, to be undervalued according to provisions of the act until, when it began steadily to depreciate relatively to gold, although its purchasing power with reference to all other things was rapidly increasing during the same time. Finally, in 1834, it had reached a point where 16.73 ounces could be purchased with 1 ounce of gold, when Congress demonetized the coinage act for the purpose of more nearly equalizing the legal values of the two metals in the future.

This was attempted, not by increasing the amount of metal in the silver dollar, as the special advocates of gold insist shall be done now, but by increasing the amount of gold in the eagle from 247 1/2 to 224 grains. This proved to be a very great undervaluation of silver, and in 1837 another change was made in the silver dollar coin, but in the gold eagle, which was made to contain 232.2 grains, so that the legal equivalency between the two metals became 16 to 1 of gold. At that time the actual mercantile equivalency between the metals was 15.93 of silver to 1 of gold, and the market ratio never receded from a point of correspondence with the legal ratio, silver being always worth more than gold, until after the demonetization by this country in 1876. During a period of one hundred and fourteen years, from 1792 to the close of 1874, there was never a single year, except one, when 1 ounce of pure gold would purchase 15.93 ounces of pure silver, and yet that was the ratio fixed by this law of the country in 1837, and is the ratio fixed in this bill.

I shall not now enter into an examination of the causes which have combined to depreciate the relative value of silver and to appreciate the value of gold since 1876, but I am one of those who believe they are transient and temporary in their nature, and that when they have passed away or been removed by the separate or united action of the various most deeply interested in the subject, the old ratio of actual and relative value will be reestablished on a firmer foundation than ever. I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce, and industry. According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one half of the metallic money of the world, the most disastrous cause of this or any other age.

The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences, and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads, and all other appliances of commerce, which it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one half of the metallic money of the world. With an ample currency, an industrious and frugal people will speedily rebuild their works of industry, improvement and repair losses of property, but no amount of industry or

economy on the part of the people can create money. When the Government creates it or authorizes it, the citizen may acquire it, but he can do nothing more.

I am in favor of every practical and constitutional measure that will have a tendency to defeat or retard the perpetration of this great crime, and I am also in favor of every practicable and constitutional measure that will aid us in devising a just and permanent ratio of value between the two metals, so that they may circulate side by side and not alternately drive each other into exile from one country to another. Our ratio, as recognized by the present bill, is 15.98 to 1, while the ratio established by the States composing the Latin Union, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and, I believe, Greece also, is 16 to 1. We therefore undervalue silver as compared with the valuation put upon it by those countries. Silver is now appreciating in the market, and its demonetization and restoration to the coinage by this country will undoubtedly accelerate its appreciation in the future. What then will happen?

Whenever the market value of the metal becomes greater than the legal value fixed by one statute, we will witness precisely the same thing that occurred under the act of 1837—silver will leave the country and go there like every other article, if left free to follow the natural laws of trade. It will always find the best market. Austria and Russia, both single silver standard countries, have suspended specie payments and are using a paper currency exclusively. Unless the war in Europe and Asia should be repressed and prolonged beyond our present expectations it is reasonable to suppose that these two great countries, and an aggregate population of more than 112,000,000, will soon resume the payment of specie—that is, silver—and thus create a new and large demand for that metal. This, if it should occur, will still further appreciate its value and still more increase our danger of losing it unless we can have some understanding and concert of action with the nations of Europe. There is no danger, in my opinion, that any conference upon this subject will result in a recommendation to increase the quantity of silver in the dollar, because we now have more than the principal States with which the conference is to be held; and as to the fear, expressed by some, that this is simply a new movement in the interest of demonetization, I think an examination of the proposed amendment will show it to be entirely groundless. The President will have no authority to invite a conference for any such purpose, and the commissioners appointed by him will have no right to consider or report upon any such question.

The amendment itself states the object of the proposed conference as succinctly and plainly as it can be done. Here it is:

"That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to the Latin Union conference, to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing parity of value between the metals."

It is to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money, not a single standard of either gold or silver, but a double standard, as we had in this country from 1792 to 1874, and as we will have again when this bill becomes a law. The amendment then provides for the meeting of the conference within six months, for a report to the President and its transmission to Congress, and for the compensation of the commissioners.

England, having demonetized silver in 1816 and having steadily adhered to the single gold standard ever since, can not properly have any representation or voice in the proposed conference unless she is prepared to consider the propriety of restoring to silver coin its money function throughout the British Empire; but the States of the Latin Union, which the President is specially directed to invite, are deeply interested in the questions to be considered, and I

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therefore think there is reason to hope that some wise and practical measures may be proposed looking to the permanent adjustment of the relative legal values of gold and silver upon a basis that will be just and equitable to debtors and creditors alike. It seems to me now, notwithstanding the present temporary depreciation of silver, that the most probable result of the proposed conference will be the recommendation of a small diminution of the quantity of silver in our dollar and a small increase of the quantity in the 5-franc piece, and that the countries using the two coins may stand hereafter on common ground with reference to this subject.

I have now stated hurriedly, and without much method or arrangement, my views of the amendments proposed by the Senate, so far as they have made material alterations in the original bill, and I desire to add only in conclusion that while the measure, in its present form, is not what the country had a right to expect, it is infinitely better than anything the people have ever been able to obtain at the hands of Congress during the last five years. It is true, the story won by the people during many years of warfare with the consolidated wealth of this and other countries, and although it is not by any means a complete triumph, it marks the beginning of a new and more popular era in national legislation; it attests a mighty revolution in public sentiment as represented here at the capital; and it places the great industrial and producing masses of the people in the front and the non-producing in the rear. For fifteen years the people have been on the defensive, and although fortified by tax payers' sacrifices or law, and the clearest principles of equity, they have been continually driven from one position to another until they stood at last upon the very verge of financial ruin. Gathering all their energies for this struggle, they have advanced—not very far it is true—but they have advanced far enough to recover a part of the ground lost in previous conflicts; and, sir, I trust that their representatives will faithfully hold it for them.

Our power of legislation over this subject will not be exhausted by the passage of this measure, and we ought not to halt for a single moment in our efforts to complete the work of relief inaugurated by it.

The struggle now going on cannot cease, and ought not to cease, until all the industrial interests of this country are fully and finally emancipated from the heartless domination of syndicates, stock exchanges and other great combinations of money grabbers in this country and in Europe.

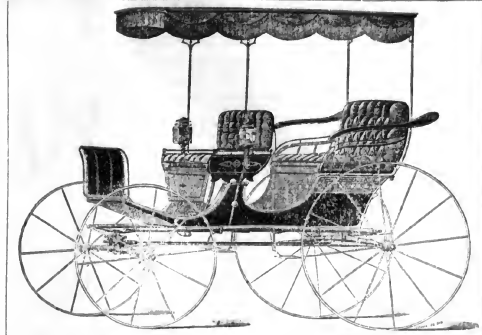
Let us, if we can do no better, pass bill after bill, embodying in each some one substantial provision for relief, and send them to the Executive for his approval. If he withholds his signature, and we are unable to secure the necessary vote in the Senate, to enact them into laws notwithstanding his veto, let us, as a last resort, suspend the rules and put them into the general appropriation bill, with the distinct understanding that if the people can get no relief the Government can get no money.

Secretary Carlisle has abandoned his intention of coming to Kentucky, as he is on trial at Washington for unnecessarily increasing the public debt (before a Senate committee of investigation into the recent bond issues) and has written another letter denying that he was a silver man in 1878. In order that the public may judge intelligently, his "before taking" speech is given in full to-day. Unless Mr. Carlisle said one thing and meant another he was at that time an advocate of "unlimited coinage," though he opposed "free" coinage, holding that the government should have the seigniorage. It is worthy of note that the bill then advocated by Mr. Carlisle, a short step in the right direction as he said, became a law and that the government now has on hand \$124,000 of silver bullion seigniorage, representing the difference between the coined value and the commercial value of \$425,000,000 of silver, and Mr. Carlisle now holds that this profit to the government should not be coined into money and President Cleveland vetoed a bill authorizing its coinage.

The commencement exercises at the Hanover Normal College this year will be the first held by the members of that institution.

"Rich folks rides in Chaises, Poor folks walks to places."

The foregoing is another of those old saws that have played out. At the prices now rul-



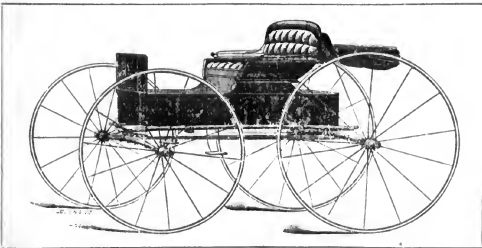
ing on both horses and carriages the rich and the poor, the high and the low can ride. One has only to be judicious and careful as to

Quality

and he can well afford to buy a buggy in this good year of 1896. If you want THE BEST we



have it. If you want the cheapest we have that. In both cases you get the best for your money. If you want a narrow dudish affair that will bring you and your best girl in closer relations we can sell you one. If you are the



father of a family and want a carriage that packs four times we have that. You are sure to find what you want in our repository and at prices you can afford to pay. Come and let us show you through our stock.

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"There is no paper published in America that so nearly approaches the true journalistic ideal as The CHICAGO RECORD."—From "Newspaperdom" (New York).

"I have come to the firm conclusion, after a long test and after a wide comparison with the journals of many cities and countries, that The CHICAGO RECORD comes as near being the ideal daily journal as we are for some time likely to find on these mortal shores."—Prof. J. T. Hatfield in The Evanston (Ill.) Index.

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An Ill-Assorted Marriage.

The allusion of May and December in describing marriages between youth and age has been used so much that it has become trite. But if there ever was a case to which the expression could be properly applied it was one that occurred in Richmond, Va., a short time ago. The singular feature of the case is that the groom impersonated May and the bride assumed the role of December. The former was Hiram D. Ely, 15 years old, and the latter Mrs. Jane D. Ely, his sister-in-law, a widow on the shady side of 50 and the mother of four children. Both were from the country, and as the boy produced a permit from his mother to marry, a license was granted and the strangely mismatched couple were married. They were accompanied on their wedding tour by the four children.—Troy Times.

It is a certainty that not a man alive will ever get into Russell Sage's office to throw another bomb at him. His outer room is furnished like a bank, and the visitor's card is shown through a small hole in the high fence—just such a hole as that through which the paying teller hands money for an honored check. Outside of the fence, against the white plastered wall, stands a long bench, upon which visitors sit.

"Wait till next year, Clarence," suggested the elderly maiden to the youthful admirer who was pressing his suit with great ardor. "If I say yes now everybody will think I did the proposing."—Chicago Tribune.

Electropoise

TWO MONTHS \$5.

For a few weeks this wonderful healing instrument will be rented (with privilege to purchase) at the nominal sum of \$5.00 for two months, after which time the rental price will be advanced to former rates. Those ordering at once will have their rental contract dated May 15th, thus getting over two months service. The process by which the Electropoise causes the system to absorb oxygen (the arch enemy of bacilli, germs, and all kinds of disease) is too well known to explain here, pamphlets on application. Don't lose this last chance to get the use of the Electropoise at a bargain.

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HIGH-BRED LANDLADIES.

Social Distinction in Lieu of Board and Lodging.

The snake reporter was wending his way homeward the other night when he was approached by a very gaunt, hungry-looking man with wild eyes and an emaciated face.

"Can you tell me, sir," he inquired, "where I can find in Houston a family of low-bred scrubs?"

"I don't exactly understand," said the reporter.

"Let me tell you how it is," said the emaciated man. "I came to Houston a month ago, and I hunted up a boarding house, as I cannot afford to live at a hotel. I found a nice aristocratic-looking place that suited me, and went inside. The landlady came in the parlor, and she was a very stately lady with a Roman nose. I asked the price of board, and she said: 'Eighty dollars per month.' I fell against the door and went out all the while she was saying that. You see, surprised, sah. You will please remember that I am the widow of Governor Riddle, of Virginia. My family is very highly connected; give you board as a favor; I never consider money as an equivalent to advantage of my society. Will you have a room with a door in it?"

"I'll call again," I said, and got out of the house somehow.

"I went to some more boarding houses."

"The next lady said she was descended from Aaron Burr on one side and Capt. Kidd on the other. She was using the Capt. Kidd side in her business. She wanted to charge me 60 cents an hour for board and lodging. I traveled around all over Houston and found nine widows of supreme court judges, 12 relatives of governors and generals, and 22 ruins left by happy departed colonels, professors and majors, who put fancy figures on the benefit of their society and carried virtuous simply as a side line. I finally grew desperately hungry and engaged a week's board at a nice, stylish mansion in the Third ward. The lady who kept it was tall and imposing. She kept one hand lying across her waist and the other held a prayer book and a pair of ice hooks. She said she was an aunt of Davy Crockett, and was still in mourning for him. Her family was one of the first in Texas. It was then supper time, and I went in to supper. Supper was from 6.50 to 7.50, and consisted of baked bread, prayer and cold stew. I was so fatigued that I begged to be shown to my room immediately after the meal."

"I took the candle, went into the room she showed me, and locked the door quickly. The room was furnished in imitation of the Alamo. The walls and the floor were bare, and the bed was something like a monument, only harder. About midnight I felt something as if I had fallen into a prickly pear bush, and jumped up and lit the candle. I looked in the bed, and then put on my clothes and exclaimed: 'The hermaphrodite had her messenger of defeat, but the Alamo had a thousand.'"

"I slipped out the door and left the house."

"Now, my dear sir, I am not wealthy, and I cannot afford to pay for high lineage and motley ancestors with my board. Corned beef goes further with me than a coronet, and when I am cold a coat of arms does not warm me. I am desperate and hungry, and I hate everybody who can trace their ancestors further back than the late confederate reunion. I want to find a boarding house whose proprietress was left while an infant in a basket at a lively stable, whose father was an un-naturalized Dago from the Fifth ward, and whose grandfather was never placed upon the map. I want to strike a low-down, scrubby, pie-bald, sans-culotte outfit, that never heard of finger bowls or grace before meals, but who can get up a mess of hot cornbread and Irish stew at regular market quotations. Is there any such place in Houston?"

The snake reporter shook his head sadly.

"I never heard of any," he said. "The boarding houses here are run by ladies who do not take boarders to make a living; they are all trying to get a better rating in Bradstreet's than Hetty Green."

"Then," said the emaciated man, desperately, "I will shake you for a long today."—Houston Post.

Madagascar's Queen.

Gen. Duchesne says that the queen of Madagascar has accepted the French suzerainty as she might have done the mastery of a second husband and prime minister. She seems rather interested in the complete transfer of power from the ex-prime minister to the French, and showed herself deeply sensible to the many courteous attentions of the victors. Gen. Duchesne thinks her open-hearted, open-minded, and in her way a charming woman. Another general says that she is extremely fond of dress, and longs to visit Paris. She can never bear to leave the turquoise and diamonds, and the Elysée balls.



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